

Frimley and Camberley Urban District Council



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for

1961



FRIMLEY AND CAMBERLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Councillor Mrs. E.B. Haynes (Chairman).

Councillor Colonel A.E. Wernicke (Vice-Chairman).

Councillor Mr. M.S. Denyer.

Councillor Mr. D.H. James.

Councillor Mr. A.G. Moore.

Councillor Mr. E.W. Shepherd.

Councillor Mr. P.R. Sutherland

and ex officio:

Councillor Lt.Col. R. Groves, M.B.E., J.P..
Chairman of the Council.

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health.

C. A. McPHERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D..

Chief Public Health Inspector.

B.J.D. WARREN, M.A.P.H.I., F.R.E.S..

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.

A.J. DESBROW, M.A.P.H.I..

Additional Public Health Inspector.

M.J. DAVIS, M.A.P.H.I..

Public Analyst.

D.D. MOIR, M.Sc., F.R.I.C..

Chief Clerk.

MISS M. HOPPINS.

Clerk.

MISS E.B. HODGE.

Junior Clerk.

MISS C. ARNOLD - Left 28.7.61.

MISS DIANE HOOK - Appointed 14.8.61. Left 22.12.61.

....oOo....

OFFICE

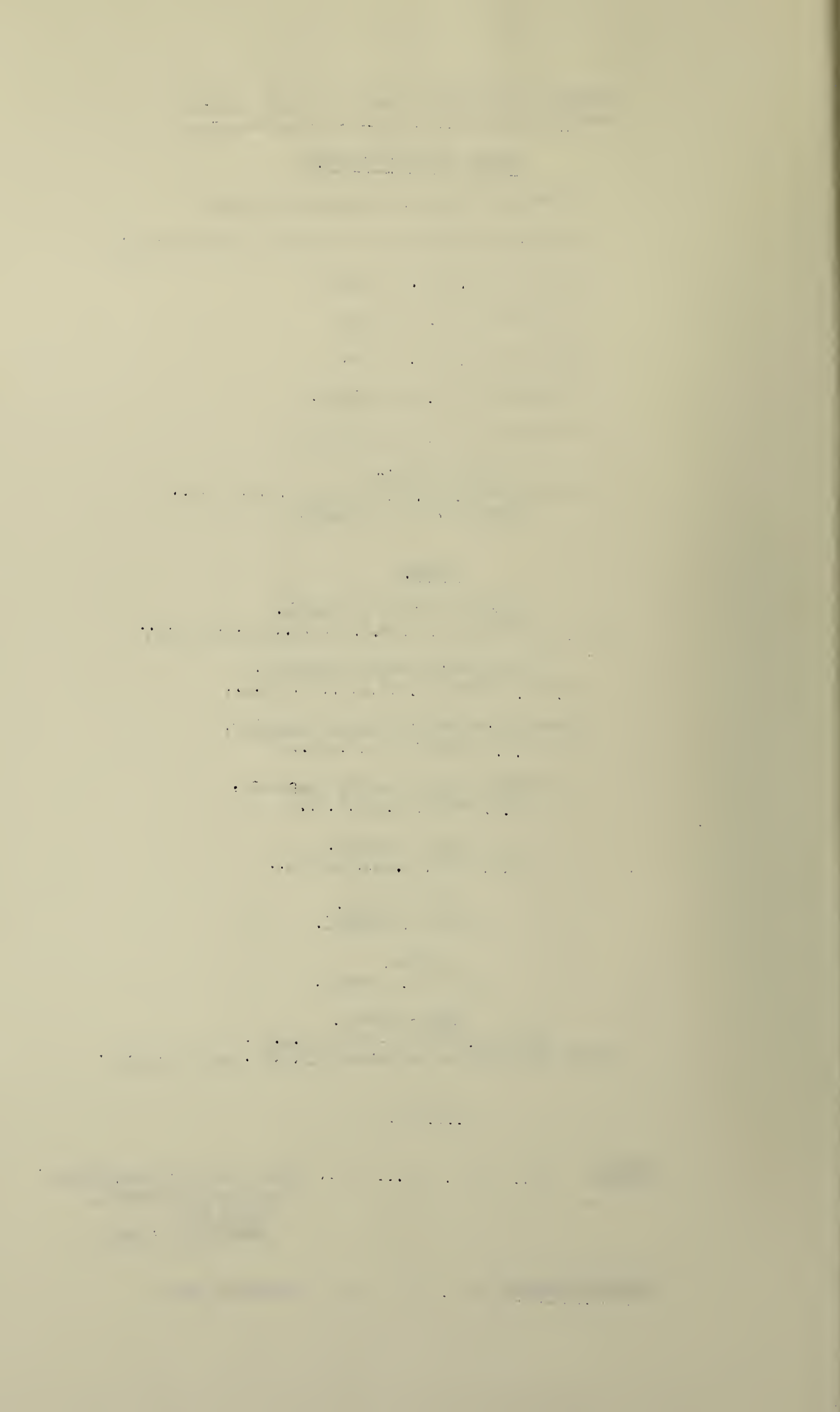
... ..

Public Health Department,
Municipal Buildings,
London Road,
CAMBERLEY, Surrey.

TELEPHONE NUMBER

... ..

CAMBERLEY 5222



REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1961.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Frimley and Camberley Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the privilege to submit my Annual Report on the state of health of the district for the year 1961.

In the vital statistics we see a marked rise in the population due to the rising birth rate, which is above the County and National average, and because of those coming into the area. It is satisfactory to record a continued absence of deaths due to maternity and from any of the commoner infectious diseases.

The incidence of notifiable disease was again low, but over 800 cases of Measles were reported. Simultaneously German Measles was prevalent and although we have no accurate record as to its incidence, these two conditions are responsible for a demand for Gamma Globulin, which is in very short supply except for specified conditions. Its value has, of course, been recognised for many years as a means of modifying or preventing certain Virus infections and especially in early pregnancy, but its availability is essentially dependent on the number of people who volunteer blood for the needs of the National Blood Transfusion Service as it can be obtained in no other way.

Especial measures were re-emphasized during the year in an attempt to promote the number of reinforcing injections given to children in need of protection against Diphtheria, which requires attention every five years until school leaving age is reached. With the continued absence of Diphtheria and Poliomyelitis in the area it becomes increasingly difficult to sustain the levels of immunity against these infections at a satisfactory figure, although there is no absence of facilities for any parent in this respect.

With the known increasing numbers of food poisoning in the country, the low incidence of notified infections is gratifying. That this is so is due to several factors and at all times it must be recognised that the increased intelligent use of refrigeration in all houses should be encouraged wherever possible.

During the year more than three hundred families came to Camberley from other parts of the County, and especially the areas of Windledon, Mitcham, Merton and Morden. For a variety of reasons many of them required especial attention by the Health Visitors whose work in the area has markedly increased. It is worthy of note that of the thirty new cases of Tuberculosis which were notified, twenty-three were occasioned by inward transfers to the area.

Good use was made of the facilities offered for Mass Miniature Radiography and over 4,000 attendances resulted with significant findings of 4 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 6 of Lung Cancer. This clearly illustrates the need for yearly chest X-rays in the case of all adults and the weekly facilities in the district offers an inducement for this precaution to be taken.

Considerable progress was maintained in the work of Poliomyelitis vaccination despite shortage of vaccine which occurred during the summer months and the rates of protection were significantly raised especially for those between the ages of 15 and 40 years.

We must of course acknowledge the help given by Messrs Pfizer Ltd., in the use of the Mobile Vaccination vehicle and for the assistance so readily provided as always by Members of the British Red Cross Society, Women's Voluntary Service and other voluntary bodies in the work of immunisation wherever it is conducted.

I would like to thank Dr. Cook of the Guildford Public Health Laboratory for his help on all occasions in routine and special bacteriological examinations.

I would wish to add my appreciation for the co-operation which I have received from the General Practitioners in the area and may I conclude, Mr. Chairman and Members, by conveying my thanks to you and to the Clerk and all Chief Officers for the helpful assistance they have given me during the year.

I have the honour to be,
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

C.A. McPHERSON.

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,766 acres.
Population (Registrar General's Estimated Mid-Year 1961)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,050 including non-civilians).
Number of dwellinghouses (At 31st March, 1962)	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,318.
Rateable Value (At 31st March, 1962)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£553,538.
Rates in the £.	...	...	...	...	...	...	18s. 7d.
Product of a Penny Rate (At 31st March, 1962)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2266.14s.5.076d.

-----oOo-----

COMPARABILITY FACTORS - Births 0.94: Deaths 1.30:

LIVE BIRTHS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	754
Legitimate - Male	346:	Female	374:					
Illegitimate- Male	19:	Female	15:					
CRUDE RATE PER 1000 POPULATION	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.96
ADJUSTED RATE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.4
ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS PER CENT OF TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS...								4.51
STILLBIRTHS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Legitimate - Male	7:	Female	5:					
Illegitimate- Male	1:	Female	1:					
RATE PER 1000 TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.23
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	768
INFANT DEATHS (deaths under 1 year)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Legitimate - Male	10:	Female	4:					
Illegitimate- Male	-	Female	-					
INFANT MORTALITY RATES								
TOTAL INFANT DEATHS PER 1000 TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.57
LEGITIMATE " " " " LEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.44
ILLEGITIMATE " " " " ILLEGITIMATE " " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.93
EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.61
PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and still births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.64
MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion)								
Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
RATE PER 1000 TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH ACCORDING TO DISEASES.

Cause of Death	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	1	-	1
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough..	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles... ..	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases.	-	1	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach.. ...	4	1	5
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.	11	-	11
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast... ..	-	8	8
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus... ..	-	2	2
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	13	11	24
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia..	1	3	4
16. Diabetes..	1	2	3
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system.	9	12	21
18. Coronary disease, angina	22	16	38
19. Hypertensions with heart disease...	2	2	4
20. Other heart disease	19	18	37
21. Other circulatory disease	3	4	7
22. Influenza.	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia.	6	8	14
24. Bronchitis	8	4	12
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	-	1	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	1	1	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	1	3
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	-	2	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases..	14	7	21
33. Motor vehicle accidents	5	1	6
34. All other accidents	1	4	5
35. Suicide... ..	1	-	1
36. Homicide and operations of war ...	-	-	-
	126	109	235

CRUDE DEATH RATE 8.09
DEATH RATE (Corrected with comparability factor) 10.52

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

The Surrey County Council as the Local Health Authority is responsible for the Ambulance and Medical Transport Services.

Laboratory Facilities.

The Public Health Laboratory at Guildford is responsible for the examination of the majority of specimens submitted by this Department from cases of infectious diseases.

This laboratory also undertakes bacteriological examinations of milk, ice cream, water etc., as may be required. It also undertakes biological examinations.

The resources of the Pathological Departments of the General Hospitals are, of course, available to any General Practitioners.

Home Nursing and Midwifery.

The Surrey County Council maintains the services of the following District Nurses in the area together with such reliefs as may be necessary:-

Miss M. Beech.	6, Crabtree Road, Camberley.	Camberley 4792.
Miss R.M. Hennell.	Flat 1, Dempster House, 69, Frimley Green Road, Frimley.	" 3049.
Miss M.W. Kedge.	Flat 2, Dempster House, 69, Frimley Green Road, Frimley.	" 3657
Miss P. Ison. (Commenced June, 1961).	Flat, The Poplars, Frimley Road, Camberley.	" 2500

Home Help Service.

The County Council maintains from its Divisional Offices in Woking a service for the provision of home helps in maternity cases, and for the purpose of giving assistance in homes when illness is present.

The problem of recruiting a sufficient number of home helps, especially for work with the chronic sick, continued to be a very real one.

During the year a Neighbourly Home Help Scheme was introduced by the County Council. This provision has already proved itself within the area and admits more latitude for giving help to those categories of persons in need, especially the elderly.

CLINICS AND OTHER TREATMENT CENTRES.

The Surrey County Council provided the following services in the area during 1961.

CLINIC.	TELEPHONE NUMBER.	WELFARE CENTRE.	ANTE-NATAL.	DENTAL.	EYE.	GENERAL MEDICAL.	SPEECH THERAPY.	RELAXATION AND REMEDIAL EXERCISES.	PARENT-CRAFT.
The Poplars, Frimley Road, Camberley.	Camberley 21799	Monday pm (4th) Thursday pm.	Monday am. (1st, 3rd, 5th)	Mon-Fri. incl. a.m. & p.m. (Orthodontic Fri. p.m.)	Mon. p.m. Thursday a.m. 1st & 3rd.	Thursday a.m. & p.m.	Friday a.m.	Friday p.m.	
1, Star Post Road, Camberley.	Camberley 23955	Monday p.m. Wednesday p.m.	Thursday pm Midwives Clinic.	-	Wednesday p.m.	-	Thursday p.m.	Thursday p.m.	
St. Peter's Hall, Frimley.	-	Friday p.m.	-	-	Friday p.m.	-	-	-	
St. Andrew's Hall, Frimley Grn.	-	Thursday pm. 2nd. & 4th.	-	-	Thursday pm. 2nd. & 4th.	-	-	-	
Infant Welfare Centre, Blackdown.	-	Tuesday p.m.	-	Wednesday p.m.	-	Tuesday pm. 1st. 3rd. 5th.	-	-	

Hospital Services.

There has been no major changes in the hospital services provided by the Farnham Group Hospital Management Committee during the year.

The District is represented on the Group Management Committee by Mr. A.C. Beer. (Chairman).

Northfield Hospital, Aldershot (Telephone No. Aldershot 21365) is responsible for admitting the majority of the infectious diseases in the district.

It would seem that about 80 per cent of mothers are admitted for confinements in hospitals or institutions, the majority from civilian families attending Frimley Hospital or St. Lukes Hospital, Guildford. The Louise Margaret Hospital, Aldershot, admits many mother from military families and has been helpful indeed in providing also for admissions from many civilian families from this District as from elsewhere.

Venereal Diseases.

Free and confidential advice and treatment is available at

Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford.	Females	Mondays	3 - 7 p.m.
		Thursdays	9.30-11 am.
	Males	Tuesdays	5 - 7 p.m.
		Fridays	5 - 7 p.m.
Woking and District Victoria Hospital, Woking.	Males	Thursdays	5 - 7 p.m.
Northfield Hospital, Redan Road, Aldershot.	Females	Mondays	2 p.m.
	Males	Mondays	5 p.m.

Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis Clinics are available at the following centres:-

Farnham Chest Clinic now held at Northfield Hospital, Aldershot.

Wednesdays - a.m. and p.m.
Fridays - 1st. 2nd. & 4th.
a.m. p.m. p.m.
Saturdays (last Saturday in Month) a.m.

Guildford, 64, Epsom Road.

Mondays & Wednesdays - 1 - 4 p.m.
Fridays - 9 a.m. - 12 noon.

Camberley Orthopaedic Clinic, London Road.

Out-patients clinic - alternate Friday morning.

Welfare Food Distribution.

The Poplars Clinic Tuesdays & Thursdays 2-4 pm.
 Blackdown Centre Tuesdays 2 - 4 p.m.
 1, Star Post Road Wednesdays 2 - 4 p.m.
 Day's Store, Mytchett. ...)
 Drug Store, Frimley... ...) Open shop hours.
 Collins' Store, Frimley Green)

Prevalence of and control over Infectious and other diseases.

Tuberculosis.

New cases and mortality during
1961.

Age Periods.	New cases				Deaths.			
	Respiratory. Male.	Non-Respiratory. Female.	Respiratory. Male.	Non-Respiratory. Female.	Respiratory. Male.	Non-Respiratory. Female.	Respiratory. Male.	Non-Respiratory. Female.
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-24	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
25-34	3	4	-	1	-	-	-	-
35-44	8	1	1	1	-	-	1	-
45-54	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
55-64	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & upwards.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	16	9	2	3	-	-	1	-

Note:- New cases include twenty-three transfers
 (Ten females and thirteen males).

The Register shows that the number of persons resident in the Urban District on December 31st 1961, suffering from Tuberculosis was 183, an increase of two compared with the previous year.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Respiratory... ..	80	86	166
Non-respiratory ...	6	11	17

The following table shows the incidence of notifiable diseases in the area during the year, with details of ages, locality, hospital admissions and deaths.

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED DURING YEAR 1961.

Notifiable Disease.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT (Corrected)											Total cases in each locality.					Total cases removed to hospital in each locality					TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.	D E A T H S .		
	All ages - Years.											Camberley and Yorktown.	Frimley.	Frimley Green and Mytchett.	Blackdown and Deepcut.	Camberley and Yorktown.	Frimley.	Frimley Green and Mytchett.	Blackdown and Deepcut.						
	ALL AGES	Under 1	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 20	20 - 35	35 - 45									45 and over					
Scarlet Fever	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria.	820	13	82	93	112	120	378	15	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ac. Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-do- (Non-paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ac. Encephalitis (Infective)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-do- (Post-infectious)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Para-Typhoid Fevers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or Typhoid Fever.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning.	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Tuberculosis (Respiratory).	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	4	-	-
(Meninges & C.N.S.).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Other forms).	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS.	838	13	82	93	113	121	382	15	6	5	2	6	572	169	92	5	6	2	2	1	1	11	15	-	-

Measles.

820 cases of this disease were notified during the year and, as customary, this disease pursues its bi-annual characteristic of periodicity. No deaths occurred.

Scarlet Fever.

2 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year. It is nowadays exceptional for these cases to be admitted to Hospital, as apart from the general mildness of the infection, antibiotics and penicillin continue to be an effective form of treatment.

Dysentery.

7 cases of suspected Dysentery were notified but the diagnosis of Sonne was confirmed in one only, unfortunately this infection is now resistant to treatment by chemotherapy in general.

Food Poisoning.

5 cases of Food Poisoning were notified during the year. In one case Salmonella Typhimurium was isolated and Salmonella Stanleyville isolated in another, no specimen available in the third and two cases were not confirmed.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

746 children were immunised and 717 re-immunised against Diphtheria during the year.

Immunity.

Some indication of the child population covered by these figures is

approximately 75.4% immunised between 0 and 4 years.
" 70.0% " " 0 and 14 years.

Whooping Cough.

705 children were immunised and 195 re-immunised against Whooping Cough during the year.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

1. Children born between 1961 and 1943 who have received two injections... 96.9%
2. Young people born between 1942 and 1933 who have received two injections ... 69.6%
3. People Born before 1932 and who have not reached the age of 40 who have received two injections... 44.7%

Nine factory premises were visited during the year and two special open sessions were held at Frimley Green, in addition to the routine sessions carried out at clinics.

A Mobile Unit loaned by a Pharmaceutical Company was used during the year. Fourth doses of vaccine were offered in May to school children between the ages of 5 and 12 years. By the end of the year only approximately 12% of fourth doses had been given owing to the shortage of vaccine.

The General Practitioners also continued to carry out a large number of vaccinations in their own surgeries.

Mass Radiography Service.

The Unit visited Camberley weekly as before for the General Practitioners Service during 1961 and 405 males and 438 females were X-rayed and 2 males were found to have pulmonary tuberculosis and a further 4 males were found to be suffering from Lung Cancer.

In addition, 3,220 persons of both sexes attended special sessions which were held for factories and members of the general public during the year from which an additional 2 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 2 cases of Lung Cancer were discovered.

Smallpox Vaccination.

During the year, 455 persons, mainly children were vaccinated and 165 re-vaccinations were given.

Scabies.

Clinics continued to be held as required at the Surrey County Council Welfare Centre, The Poplars, Frimley Road, Camberley.

Swimming baths.

The Blue Pool, Camberley, continues to function as a large private swimming pool serving the area and much of its surrounding districts. It has a capacity of 250,000 gallons with a turnover period of approximately 9 hours. Continuous filtration and chlorination processes are maintained.

Disinfection.

Disinfection in cases of non-notifiable disease may be carried out on request, and the cost re-charged.

The Public Health Department supplies or obtains most of the following preparations for the use of the general practitioners in the area:-

1. Diphtheria Antitoxin.
2. Diphtheria Prophylactic Formol Toxoid.
3. Diphtheria Prophylactic T.A.F.
4. Diphtheria-Tetanus Prophylactic.
5. Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis Prophylactic.
6. Whooping Cough Vaccine.
7. Gamma Globulin.
8. Tetanus Toxoid.
9. Poliomyelitis Vaccine.
10. Smallpox Lymph.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1961.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Frimley and Camberley Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my report of the work of the Department during the year 1961.

Development of the district still continues at a rapid and almost unabated pace. The Council's housing programme has been substantial and the building of homes has been further augmented by private development. Many roads, once regarded as quiet and pleasant thoroughfares, are rapidly changing and becoming the main arteries to new estates. Development of these new communities and the 'infilling' of remaining pockets of land in existing roads increases an already heavy demand on essential services, particularly the refuse collection service. The nature of the routine duty involved with the constant 'intake' of additional work week by week presents a challenge to ensure the maintenance of a regular collection from every dwelling, shop, office and factory throughout the district during all seasons of the year.

There are many complexities associated with a service of this character which range from the availability of suitable labour - remuneration - the provision of incentive bonus to retain staff against the competition for local labour made by industry and commerce. These problems coupled with the growth of the district impose frequent adjustments to pattern the service to meet changing conditions, and although certain technical issues remain under review some measure of success has been achieved during the year by improving the regularity of collection and efforts continue to be made to improve and maintain the frequency of the service to comply with the statutory obligation imposed under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936.

The availability of an alternative site for the disposal of refuse is reaching a critical stage, only limited space remains for the reception of domestic refuse, and the disposal of trade arisings from industry is already causing great difficulty. To continue and extend the life of the controlled tip for any appreciable period can only lead to adverse variations in the contours of the site in relation to adjoining land and its intended future use incorporating a stadium and sports ground.

It is hoped that some 20 acres of low-lying land on the south-west side of the railway and bounded by the River Blackwater on the far side will be available with the new access road during 1963.

The urgent need for housing accommodation has long since been a problem through the country - it is an equally urgent local problem with a long waiting list of applicants. Many families have resorted to the purchase or rental of caravans to solve their problem which in consequence has created the illegal siting of caravans in this area.

During the year the Council has in consultation with the County Planning Authority agreed the policy concerning establishment of sites and ultimate licensing in approved cases. The problem has become acute, on the one hand there is a minority of caravaners who claim preference for this type of dwelling, enquiries reveal the majority who occupy caravans do so as a temporary expedient until permanent housing can be obtained.

It is acknowledged current caravan design often resembles a mobile bungalow - but by far the greater number already in use provide only restricted accommodation which imposes many hardships in everyday family life. This type of home can never, in my opinion, be accepted as a satisfactory alternative to permanent housing.

The model code of practice on caravan sites issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, together with current legislation enables local authorities to insist on certain standards of amenity and safeguards to be enforced under the terms of the licence pertaining to all approved sites. Such conditions are essential to the wellbeing and comfort of all who by design or force of circumstance live on a caravan site.

In other branches of work the Council has continued to co-operate closely with the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, details of which are referred to in more detail in the body of the report.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

B.J.D. WARREN.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER - Sources of Supply.

The water supplied to the Frimley & Camberley area by the Mid-Wessex Water Company is derived from a number of different sources which are located along or near the southern and northern chalk outcrops remote from the Urban District and also from the Bagshot Sands at Frimley Green. The chalk derived waters vary in hardness from 17 to 25 grains per gallon in the natural state and these supplies are softened at source, either by the lime or base exchange process, to comply with the Statutory Limitation of 12 grains/gallon. The Bagshot Sand water has a natural hardness of only 5.5 grains per gallon. The Fluoride content varies between 0.1 - 0.9 ppm, the highest figure being in approximately the North West segment of the area, and 0.1 ppm over most of the remainder. The supply is laid on constantly to the Urban District and it has not been necessary to restrict the use of water in any way.

PURITY OF SUPPLY.

All the chalk sources are practically sterile in the natural state but are subjected to precautionary chlorination treatment in conformity with modern waterworks practice. The Bagshot Sand water, being a spring supply, is treated by sedimentation, aeration, slow sand-filtration and chlorination before distribution.

Samples of water from all sources, both before and after treatment, are frequently and regularly submitted to chemical and bacteriological examination in the Company's Laboratory and independent examinations are made at regular periods by external Consulting Chemists and Bacteriologists.

A typical analysis made by the Council's Analyst is set out hereunder:-

<u>Source of water</u>	...	Mid-Wessex Water Co.
for chemical and physical analysis	...	Taken from Main Supply Tap off rising Main.
for bacteriological examination	...	do.
Date of taking sample	...	13th December, 1961.

a) Physical Examination

Colour Faint Bluish Green	Taste Satisfactory
Appearance Bright and Clear	Smell None
Electric Conductivity at 20°C. ...	480 Units
pH ...	7.6

<u>b) Chemical Examination</u>				in parts per million
Total solid residue (dried at 180°C.)				330
Chlorine present as chloride	...	...		41.0
Ammonia, free	...	...	...	0.00
Ammonia, Albuminoid	...	...	...	0.00
Nitrate nitrogen	...	...	...	5.3
Nitrite Nitrogen	...	...	...	Trace
Oxygen absorbed from	a) in 4 hours			0.05
permanganate solution	b) in 15 mins.			-
Hardness, as CaCO ₃	- Temporary	...	...	157
	Permanent	...	...	16
	Total	...	...	173
Alkalinity, as CaCO ₃	...	...	...	157
Free carbon dioxide, as CO ₂	...	...	...	-
Iron	...	...	...	none
Zinc	...	...	...	none
Other metals...	...	...	...	none
Residual chlorine	...	...	...	none

c) Bacteriological Examination

Number of colonies developing per millilitre of water:-

on agar in 2 days at 37°C.	...	0
on agar in 3 days at 22°C.	...	0

Bacteria of indication enumeration:-

Organisms of the coliform group	...	0 in 100 ml.
Streptococci	...	0 in 100 ml.
Cl.welchii	...	0 in 10 ml.

Remarks.

This water is attractive in appearance, of very good organic purity and is free from contaminating metals. It is of moderate hardness, most of which is temporary in nature, and the source of supply would appear to be underground.

The bacteriological condition of the water is excellent.

As judged by this examination the water is pure and wholesome and is suitable for general and domestic use.

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND RAW MATERIAL RECOVERY.

Refuse Collection.

Demands on the service continued to grow very rapidly owing to the constant increase in the number of properties to be serviced. In addition responsibility was accepted for collection and disposal of refuse from the Staff College, Camberley, at the request of the War Department. With the inclusion of these properties, all W.D. premises in the District were brought within the civilian service. Not only had the work increased

numerically but the whole character of the collection areas continued to alter; areas which a few years before had been predominately rural and for which smaller vehicles and crews were previously sufficient were becoming urbanised calling for frequent review of the type of vehicle most suited to the work.

After successful field trials in 1960 a new Shelvoke and Drewry 32 cubic yard 'fore and aft' tipper with power press was purchased in June and a further power press fitted to an existing vehicle. This brought the state of the fleet to include two obsolete and two obsolescent vehicles. Authority was given to place an order for one new vehicle for delivery in 1961. The progressive policy of modernisation adopted by the Council has proved of considerable assistance in maintaining the level of collection frequency.

The incentive bonus scheme continued in operation without material amendment during the year. A vastly improved service to the ratepayers was provided but the ultimate aim of a regular clearance of the whole of the District was not yet forthcoming. (The District Auditor advised the Council to review the scheme early in 1962). Whilst the labour situation was eased as a result of the scheme it is never easy to attract the right type of man to this class of work.

The working week was reduced from 44 to 42 hours at the beginning of the year. At the time this reduction was offered by the Employers side the Unions undertook to maintain the level of productivity and I am happy to acknowledge that this undertaking was honoured by my staff and no compensatory overtime was allowed or requested.

Refuse Disposal.

The need for additional tipping land again called for attention and negotiations were opened for the purchase of land on the western side of the railway. Although the land in question had been allocated for the purpose in the provisional Town Map no means of vehicular access existed and preliminary consideration was given to the construction of a bridge over the railway from the existing tip. (From the practical aspect this proposal appeared to have several advantages but owing to subsequent circumstances the proposal was not pursued).

Delivery of a 'Track Marshall' refuse control dozer was taken early in the year and proved a most useful addition for handling the ever increasing volume of domestic and industrial waste; the latter continued to present many disposal problems with the limited land available. An income of £758 was received in disposal charges in the financial year 1961/62.

Income from raw material recovery remained at about the same level as the previous year despite a slight fall in the tonnages of the major revenue producing materials, viz. waste paper, textiles and non-ferrous metals.

Details of tonnage and income were:-

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Waste Paper	739	5	1	0	6,402.	5.	2.
Textiles.	31	8	0	20	502.	9.	1.
Non-ferrous metals. . .	2	8	3	26	194.	17.	5.
Scrap iron.	23	11	2	0	37.	3.	0.
Scrap rubber.		14	2	11	4.	2.	10.
Wood Wool	2	19	2	18	53.	4.	4.
	800	8	0	19	£7,194.	1.	10.

For convenience, these figures relate to the financial year 1961/62.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

There are 3 producers of milk in the District but the majority of milk consumed in the area is provided by wholesalers outside the administrative area.

The number of milk producers and retailers operating in the Urban District is set out in the following table:-

No. of Registered Cowkeepers	3
,, Retail Dealers.	26
Licensed to Bottle Tuberculin Tested Milk. .	1
,, ,, Retail ,, ,, ,, . .	11
,, ,, Pasteurise Milk.	1
,, ,, Retail Pasteurised Milk.	10
,, ,, Retail Sterilised Milk	6

MILK SAMPLING.

All milks sold in the District are of course now designated and the general public should be assured of a safe supply. Forty-two samples were taken during the year to ensure compliance with the prescribed standards and 41 were found satisfactory. In the one other instance involving pasteurised which did not comply, immediate investigation was made and the cause rectified.

School milks are included in the routine sampling.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

In the course of inspection at food premises, the following commodities were found to be unfit for human consumption and were voluntarily surrendered for destruction.

FISH.

14 lbs. Herrings.
14 lbs. Skate Wings.
7 lbs. Whiting.
1 tin Lobster.
1 tin Salmon.
1 tin Sardines
1 tin Tuna fillets.

MEAT.

189 lbs. 3 oz. Beef.
37 lbs. 3 oz. Corned Beef.
43 lbs. 9 oz. Gammon.
37 lbs. 2 oz. Ham.
24 lbs. Jellied Veal.
30 lbs. 12 oz. Luncheon Meat.
1 lb. 8 oz. Luncheon Meat Loaf.

MEAT (Continued)

1 lb. 8 oz. Minced Beef Loaf.
 9 lbs. Ox Liver.
 1 tin Beef Steak & Gravy.
 1 tin Lamb's Tongues.

OTHER FOODS.

7 tins Apricots.
 10 tins Fruit Salad.
 1 tin Gooseberries.
 1 tin Grapefruit Juice.
 10 tins Grapefruit.
 26 tins Oranges.
 6 tins Orange Juice.
 7 tins Peaches.
 3 tins Pears.
 13 tins Pineapple.
 2 tins Pineapple Juice.
 1 tin Plums.
 1 tin Raspberries.
 2 tins Rhubarb.
 1 tin Strawberries.
 5 tins Baked Beans.
 16 tins Carrots.
 15 tins Peas.
 5 jars Pickled Onions.
 1 tin Sweet Corn.
 23 tins Tomatoes.
 1 tin Tomato Juice.
 1 tin Vegetable Juice.
 4 tins Evaporated Milk.
 3 tins Jam.
 137 pkts. Mallow Creams.
 2 jars Marmalade.
 2 jars Mincemeat.
 49 bottles Sauce.
 222 tins Soup.
 38 tins Soya Beans with Sausages.

OTHER FOODS (Continued)

Frozen Food.
 5 pkts. Beefburghers.
 2 pkts. Blueberries.
 7 pkts. Brussel Sprouts.
 9 pkts. Cod Fillets.
 1 pkt. Cornish Pasties.
 6 pkts. Doughnuts.
 3 pkts. Eclairs.
 8 pkts. Fish Cakes.
 1 pkt. Fish & Chips.
 7 pkts. Fish Fingers.
 4 pkts. Golden Fillets.
 6 pkts. Haddock Fillets.
 1 tin Hens Eggs.
 5 pkts. Kipper Fillets.
 2 pkts. Lemon Soles.
 14 pkts. Pastry.
 2 pkts. Peas.
 9 pkts. Plaice Fillets.
 3 pkts. Potato Chips.
 1 pkt. Salmon Steak.
 2 pkts. Sausage Rolls.
 8 pkts. Sausages (Pork)
 5 pkts. Soft Herring Roe.
 4 pkts. Sponges.
 2 pkts. Steak.
 1 pkt. Steak & Kidney Pie.
 2 pkts. Steakburghers.
 2 pkts. Steaklets.
 2 pkts. Strawberries.
 7 pkts. Swiss Rolls.
 15 pkts. Ice Cream.
 50 pkts. Mousse.

FOOD POISONING.

The policy of the Department to investigate all notifications reported by medical practitioners was continued as routine procedure. 112 specimens for bacteriological examination were taken, cultures on these specimens revealed positive results as follows:-

Salmonella Stanleyville	1
Salmonella Typhimurium.	1
Shigella Sonnei	17

REGISTRATION OF ICE CREAM PREMISES.

The number of retailers registered for sale of ice cream throughout the district totals 110.

Most of the ice cream at present sold in the district is produced by well-known manufacturers but the introduction of "soft ice cream" retailed in some restaurants and from mobile vans, introduces a new feature which may well increase in the coming years.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960.

These Regulations which amend and consolidate the previous Food Hygiene Regulations came into operation on October 1st, 1960 and do not materially alter their application to local premises.

A good standard of food hygiene was maintained at food premises throughout the district and minor contraventions of the regulations were quickly remedied by the trade when notified of unsatisfactory conditions.

The sale of pre-packed foods continued to increase and no particular problems have arisen in the marketing or inspection of this type of produce.

FOOD STANDARDS.

Detailed consideration was given to reports by the Food Standards Committee to the appropriate Ministers on the following:-

- (i) Proposals for Bread and Flour Regulation.
- (ii) Food Labelling.
- (iii) Solvents and Flavouring Agents.

After consultation with the Public Analyst, the Council's observations were submitted to the Ministers.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT SAMPLING.

A schedule of samples taken during the year is given in the following table.

In only one instance (referred to later in this report) was legal action considered necessary but action was taken in a number of other cases to protect the public. The latter included withdrawal from sale by the importers of sugar containing an illegal dye, withdrawal from sale of drugs incorrectly labelled and out of condition, misleading descriptions etc..

Whilst intentional direct adulteration is fortunately now rare, there is no doubt that vigilance is still required to endeavour to protect the general public, particularly in these days of high pressure advertising, against products of poor quality or so described as to mislead the purchaser.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Article	Analysed.			Adulterated or Irregular.		
	Formal.	Informal.	Total.	Formal.	Informal.	Total.
Almonds, Ground	-	3	3	-	-	-
Angelica.	-	1	1	-	-	-
Aspic Jelly	-	1	1	-	-	-
Blackcurrant Health Drink .	-	1	1	-	-	-
Blackcurrant Juice Cordial.	-	1	1	-	-	-
Camphorated Oil B.P.	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cheese Spread with Lobster.	-	1	1	-	-	-
Chicken Minced in Jelly . .	-	1	1	-	-	-
Coffee, 100% Pure	-	1	1	-	-	-
Colouring Food.	-	2	2	-	-	-
Confectionery - Chocolate .	-	1	1	-	-	-
Confectionery - Flour . . .	-	3	3	-	-	-
Cream Cultured.	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cream, tinned	-	1	1	-	-	-
Flour	-	1	1	-	-	-
Garlic Salt	-	1	1	-	-	-
Gelatine.	-	1	1	-	-	-
Ginger, Ground.	-	1	1	-	-	-
Ground Pepper, White. . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-
Jam - Strawberry.	-	1	1	-	-	-
Luncheon Meat - Pork. . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-
Marzipan.	-	1	1	-	-	-
Meat Pudding.	-	1	1	-	1	1
Milk.	18	4	22	-	2	2
Milk - Channel Island . . .	6	-	6	-	-	-
Milk Loaf	-	1	1	-	1	1
Milk Powder	-	1	1	-	-	-
Milk Shake Syrup.	-	1	1	-	-	-
Mince Pies.	-	1	1	-	-	-
Paste, Fish	-	1	1	-	-	-
Paste, Meat	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pate de Foie.	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pimento, Ground.	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pork Chopped in Natural Juices	-	1	1	-	1	1
Pork in Jelly, Minced. . . .	-	1	1	-	1	1
Raisin Wine, Non-Alcoholic.	-	1	1	-	-	-
Rice Pudding, Creamed . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-
Salmon Spread	-	2	2	-	-	-
Salmon Spread with Butter .	-	1	1	-	-	-
Salmon Spread, Smoked . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sausages, Pork.	-	1	1	-	1	1
Sausages, Pork, with Preservative .	-	2	2	-	-	-
Sauerkraut with Pork, Veal and Sausage in Sauce . .	-	1	1	-	1	1
Soup.	-	3	3	-	-	-
Spirit of Sal.Volatile, B.P.	-	1	1	-	1	1
Steak, Stewed	-	2	2	-	-	-
Steak and Kidney Pudding. .	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sugar, Barbados	-	1	1	-	1	1
Sugar, Brown.	-	1	1	-	-	-
Tomato Juice.	-	1	1	-	-	-
	24	62	86	-	10	10

PEST CONTROL.

Rodent destruction.

A total of 254 premises were treated for rat and mice infestation during the year.

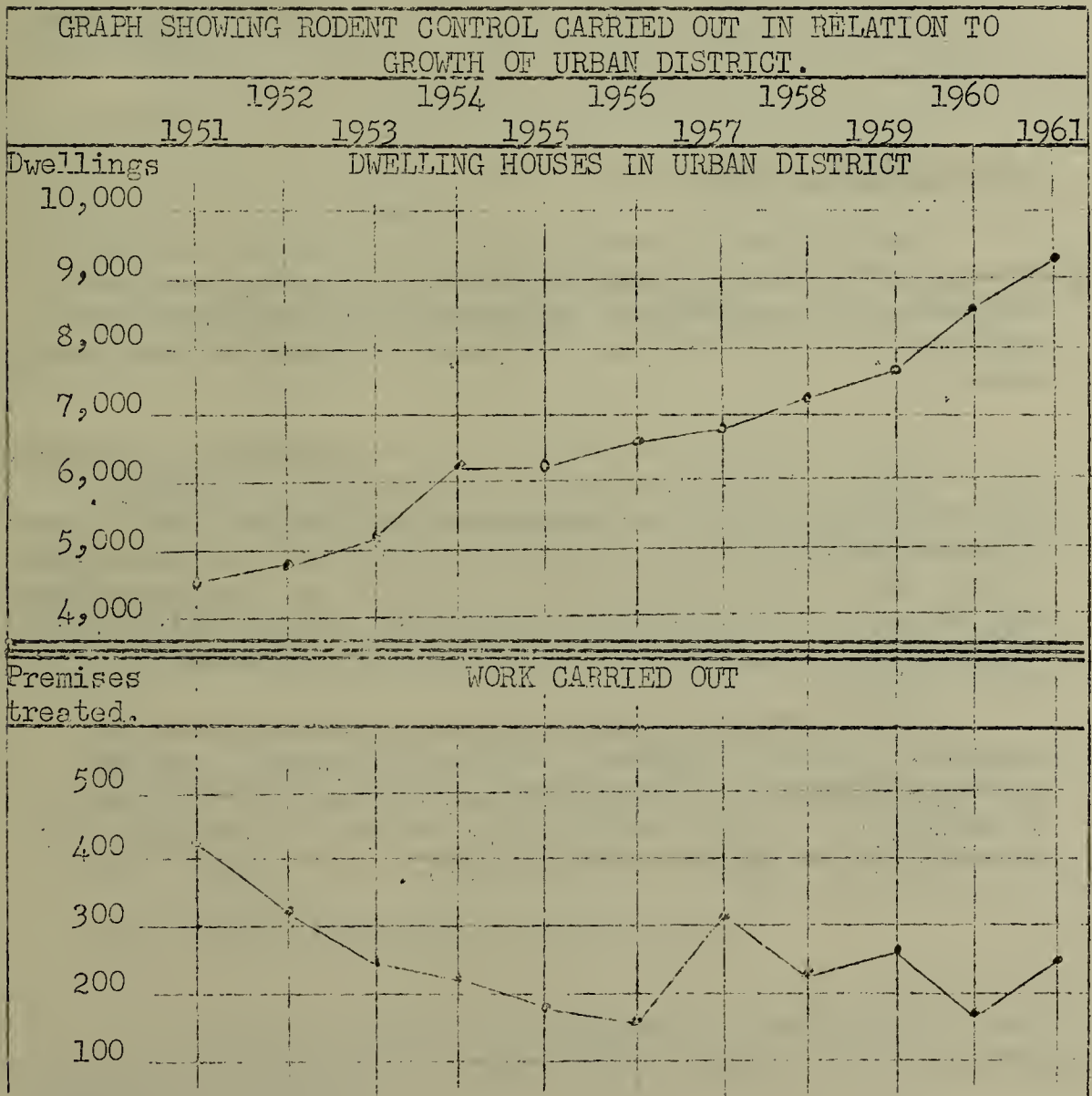
Sewer test baiting.

In view of the fact that the Council's sewers had been found in previous years to be free from infestation except at one point, the annual test was not carried out during 1961.

Premises treated as result of complaints received and investigations made during the year 1961.				
R A T S				
Dwellings (incl. Council houses)	Business Premises (Shops etc)	Council Properties (other than houses)	Farms & Small-holdings.	TOTAL
137 (106)	46 (23)	5 (6)	Nil (Nil)	188 (135)
M I C E				
29 (27)	37 (26)	Nil (Nil)	Nil (Nil)	66 (53)

(The numbers in brackets indicate the equivalent figures for the preceding year).

All premises notified by residents and those found by investigation to be infested have been treated through the year.



It is interesting to note that although the number of dwellings has increased from 4,573 to 9,318 in ten years, the number of infestations decreased from 425 to 254 in the same period.

Fly control - School canteens.

The arrangements whereby the Department carries out spraying at all canteen kitchens for the Surrey Education Committee was repeated in 1961.

Other Pests.

One property was treated for bugs during the year.

Other properties disinfested included:-

Ants	7
Bees	7
Cockroaches.	7
Fleas.	4
Flies.	9
Wasps.	37

Other pests such as squirrels and foxes do not come within the province of the Department and whilst complaints are received from time to time they are referred to the appropriate department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Mosquito Control.

Watercourses, ditches and ponds in the District where mosquitoes are known to be breeding were treated during the season.

HOUSE LONGHORN BEETLE.

The advisory service continued throughout the year and seventy seven primary surveys were carried out, twenty-six of these being on behalf of the Council in connection with mortgages. Fees totalling £53.11.0d were paid in the remaining cases.

It was again impracticable to avoid delays in compliance with requests at times but these were kept to a minimum. Although this work is not a statutory obligation on the part of the Council, there is every indication that the facilities offered are greatly appreciated and, from the long term aspect, they should make a material contribution towards elimination of this serious pest in roof timbers in this District.

At the request of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (Forest Products Laboratory) data was recorded daily throughout the summer in connection with an investigation into the relationship between temperature and geographical incidence of infestation.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Clean Air Act, 1956.

One notification was received of intention to install a boiler to which Section 1 of the Act applied.

In addition, four applications were received for prior approval which was given in each case after consultation where necessary with the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service (N.I.F.E.S.) It is of the utmost importance that these applications receive very careful technical consideration before approval as any such approval can be used as defence against subsequent legal proceedings for atmospheric pollution.

Two complaints concerning atmospheric pollution arising from industrial premises were investigated and resolved satisfactorily without recourse to statutory proceedings.

Smoke Prevention Byelaw.

Again no difficulty was notified in complying with the Byelaw made under Section 24 of the Act.

Smoke Control Areas.

No action was taken under this heading during the year.

Pollution Research.

One smoke filter apparatus continued to be operated daily necessitating attendance at the Offices during week-ends.

In addition three monthly sulphur detection units continued to be operated.

Two meetings of the Standing Conference of Co-operating Bodies were held and attended by the Chairman of the Health Committee and myself.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

No additional accommodation was provided during the year, facilities for both sexes continuing to be provided at the following:-

- (a) Car Park, Obelisk Street, Camberley, (with washing facilities).
- (b) London Road Recreation Ground, Camberley.
- (c) London Road/Frimley Road junction, Camberley.
- (d) Church Road, Frimley, (with washing facilities).
- (e) Deepcut Bridge Road, Blackdown.

In addition, male accommodation is available to the public at the Rose and Thistle Public House by arrangement with the Brewery Company.

The accommodation at Frimley, modernised and extended in 1960, is used to a considerable extent fully justifying the expenditure involved.

As previously reported, the London Road Recreation Ground conveniences are now totally inadequate for the degree of use to which they are put.

I regret to report malicious damage and vandalism continued to such an extent that the co-operation of the local press was sought by the Chairman of the Council and the Police were asked to carry out special observation.

HOUSING.

Action for closure or demolition under the Housing Act, 1957, was taken in respect of three properties and two Closing Orders were rescinded on the Council being satisfied that the premises had been made fit for habitation in all respects. Details of these properties are included as an appendix.

With the completion of action in respect of all relevant properties in the Prospect Place/Plantation Row area, no single area of any consequence remained to be dealt with. A limited number of substandard properties remained in various parts of the District in respect of which action had of necessity to be geared to the Council's ability to re-house.

RENT ACT, 1957.

One application was received for a Certificate of Disrepair (Form I) during the year.

Action taken during 1961 was as follows:-

No. of decisions not to issue certificates	Nil.
No. of decisions to issue certificates in respect of	
(a) Some but not all defects.	1.
(b) All defects.	Nil.
No. of undertakings given.	1.
No. of undertakings refused.	Nil.
Certificates issued.	Nil.
Certificates revoked	4.
Certificate - defects remedied	Nil.
Undertaking - defects remedied	1.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

No licences were issued during the year but consideration was given to the detailed conditions to be applied as and when the licences were issued. In one instance the conditions were agreed with the Guildford Rural District Council as the local government boundary passes through the site. Town Planning issues involving these sites were still outstanding at the end of the year.

MORTUARY.

A draft plan for layout of a new building was prepared and approved with a view to the appointment of an architect for inclusion in the 1962/63 capital expenditure programme.

The existing building remained in use throughout the year without the need for appreciable expenditure. The attendant, a state registered nurse, continued to perform her duties in a most satisfactory manner.

Twenty-four post-mortem examinations were carried out during the year.

PETROLEUM (REGULATIONS) ACTS, 1928 - 1936.

Storage for bulk supplies of petroleum spirit is provided in underground steel tanks varying in capacity from 250 to 3,000 gallons. Cellulose paint spraying mixtures are stored in metal containers of one to five gallon capacity - bulk supplies of these commodities are kept in brick, metal or other approved fireproof structures.

It is the practice of the department to maintain close liaison with the Surrey County Fire Officers on the measures to be taken at all premises where inflammable liquids and mixtures are stored.

Fifty-nine licences were issued during the year, sanctioning the storage of petroleum spirit or petroleum mixtures in the form of cellulose.

Total fees received for licences £45.0.0.

The closing down and in-filling of internal underground tanks at one garage was carried out under my direction and supervision as the most stringent safety precautions were enforced to meet the particular circumstances.

PUBLIC HEALTH (DRAINAGE OF TRADE PREMISES) ACT, 1937.

The development of industry in the area has brought to the forefront the need for control in respect of effluents associated with certain manufacturing processes.

It is the practice of the Council to assist manufacturers to dispose of trade effluent into the Council's sewers but there are cases which involve special examination to avoid damage to both sewers and sewage disposal plant.

The breaking down of effluent to conform to certain pre-determined standards before discharge into a sewer often involves the provision of special plant for pre-treatment. There are cases falling into this category which have yet to be finalised.

HACKNEY CARRIAGES.

Twenty-five licences were issued during the year.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

Four licences were issued.

GAME LICENCES.

Six licences were issued.

BETTING AND GAMING ACT, 1960.

Twelve licences were issued.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Proceedings were taken against a firm of dairymen in respect of a sample of milk upon which the Public Analyst reported as follows:-

"It is a sample of milk containing foreign matter. The dark foreign matter could be seen through the glass at the bottom of the milk. It was not attached to the glass. On removal and examination it was found to be a dirty yellowish green gelatinous and filmy object measuring 3/16" x 3/16" and consisting of fragments of leafy tissue and other vegetable detritus, insect fragments and miscellaneous dirt in a gelatinous base."

The firm was fined £35 together with £1.10.0 costs.

Whilst it is the duty of the vendor to ensure that his product is fit for sale, the general public could assist the trade by greater care of milk bottles and in fact all returnable containers. Not only is misuse of such containers to be deprecated on public health grounds but it is not generally recognised that it is illegal.

HOUSING ACT, 1957.

PART II.

STATUTORY ACTION.

Formal action under Part II of the Act was taken in respect of the undermentioned properties:-

CLOSING ORDERS.

5, Vale Road (now No. 20), Camberley.
10, Princess Street, Camberley.

UNDERTAKINGS ACCEPTED.

4, Portesbery Road, Camberley.

CLOSING ORDERS RESCINDED.

26, Vale Road (formerly No.2), Camberley.
249, Frimley Green Road, Frimley Green.

SCHEDULE OF SURVEYS AND INSPECTIONS. -----

Water Supply	19
Food Supply and Premises	389
Atmospheric Pollution.	76
Public Cleansing	979
Pest Control: Rats and Mice.	114
House longhorn beetle.	200
Verminous premises	15
Other pests.	65
Housing.	204
Drainage and Sewerage.	245
Moveable dwellings	82
Infectious Disease Prevention (inc.Food Poisoning)	78
Factories and Workplaces	128
Shops Act.	40
Public Conveniences.	256
Mortuary	20
National Assistance Act.	-
Miscellaneous Legislation (inc.Petroleum).	217
Statutory Nuisances: Piggeries	42
Other animals	15
Other nuisances	21

NOTICES SERVED (excluding verbal warnings)

No. of informal notices served	25
,, complied with.	23
No. of statutory notices served.	-
,, complied with.	-
Legal Proceedings.	1

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. - INSPECTIONS FOR THE PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.

Premises.	No. on Regis- ter.	Number of		
		Inspec- tions.	Written notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	7	5	-	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	96	128	7	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by L.A. (excl.out-workers' premises)	N/A	23	4	Nil
TOTAL.	103	156	11	Nil

2. - CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

	No. of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Re-med-ied.	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspec-tor	By H.M. Inspec-tor	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	3	3	-	1	-
Overcrowding (S.2).	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3).	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4). .	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffect: drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective. .	4	4	-	2	-
(c) not separate for sexes . .	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL.	7	7	-	3	-

